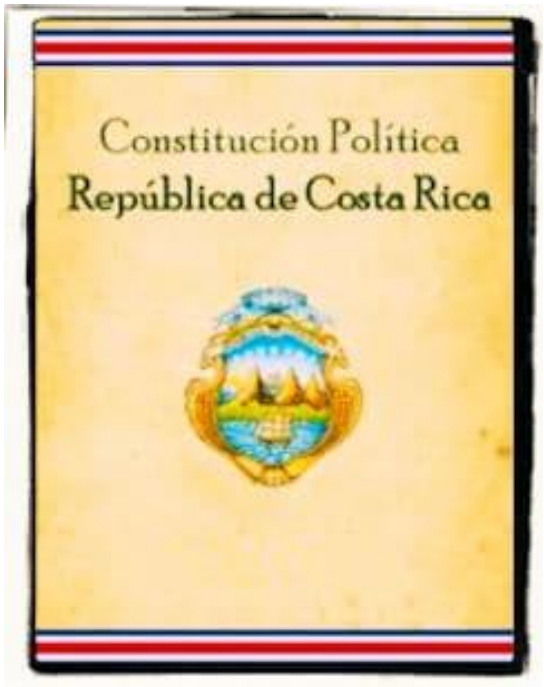
Constitución Política
República de Costa Rica

Political Constitution of the Republic of Costa Rica

Title the Republic

Single chapter

Article 1- Costa Rica is a democratic republic, free, independent, multiethnic and multicultural.

Note: Reformed Article 1 by Law No. 9305 of August 24, 2015, published in Gazette No. 191 of October 1, 2015.

Article 2- Sovereignty resides exclusively in the nation.

Article 3- No one can arrive sovereignty; The one who does it will commit the crime of betrayal to the homeland.

Article 4- No person or meeting of persons can assume the representation of the people, arrive their rights, or make requests in their name. The infraction to this article will be sedition.

Article 5- The national territory is between the Caribbean Sea, the Pacific Ocean and the republics of Nicaragua and Panama.

The limits of the Republic are those determined by the Cañas-Jerez Treaty of April 15, 1858, ratified by the Award Cleveland of March 22, 1888, with respect to Nicaragua, and the Treaty Echandi Montero-Fernández Jaén of May 1, 1941 as regards Panama.

The island of Coco, located in the Pacific Ocean, is part of the national territory.

Article 6- The State exercises complete and exclusive sovereignty in the airspace of its territory, in its territorial waters in a distance of twelve miles from the low sea line along its coasts, on its continental platform and in its insular socket according to the principles of international law.

It also exercises a special jurisdiction on the seas adjacent to its territory in an extension of two hundred miles from the same line, in order to protect, conserve and exclusively exploit all the resources and natural wealth existing in the waters, the soil and the subsoil of these areas, in accordance with those principles.

Note: Reformed Article 6 by Law No. 5699 of June 5, 1975, published in Volume IV of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1975, La Gazeta No. 110 of June 13, 1975.

Article 7- Public treaties, international agreements and concordats, duly approved by the Legislative Assembly, shall have from their promulgation or from the day they designate, authority superior to laws.

Public treaties and international agreements related to territorial integrity or the political organization of the country, will require approval of the Legislative Assembly, by vote not less than three quarters of all its members, and that of the two thirds of the members of a Constituent Assembly, convened for the purpose.

Note: Reformed Article 7 by Law No. 4123 of May 30, 1968, published in Volume II of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1968, La Gazeta 127 of June 4, 1968.

Article 8- Foreign states may only acquire in the territory of the Republic, on the basis of reciprocity, the necessary properties for the headquarters of their diplomatic representations, without prejudice to what international agreements establish.

Article 9- The Government of the Republic is popular, representative, participatory, alternative and responsible. It is exercised by the people and three different and independent powers. The Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial.

None of the powers can delegate the exercise of functions that are its own.

A Supreme Court of Elections, with the rank and independence of the powers of the State, is in its charge exclusively and independently the organization, direction and surveillance of the acts related to suffrage, as well as the other functions attributed to it by this Constitution and the laws.

Grades:

Added the last paragraph of article 9 by Law No. 5704 of June 5, 1975, published in Volume IV of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1975, the Gazette 110 of June 13, 1975.

Reformed Article 9 by Law No. 8364 of July 1, 2003, published in Gazette No. 146 of July 31, 2003.

Article 10.- It will correspond to a Specialized Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice to declare, by absolute majority of its members, the unconstitutionality of the norms of any nature and the acts subject to public law. The jurisdictional acts of the Judiciary, the declaration of election made by the Supreme Court of Elections and the others determined by the Law will not be challenged in this route.

It will also be:

a) Display the conflicts of competence between the powers of the State, including the Supreme Court of Elections, as well as with the other entities or organs indicated by law.

b) Learn about the consultations on constitutional reform projects, approval of international agreements or treaties and other bills, as provided in the law.

Grades:

Reformed the first paragraph of article 10 by Law No. 5701 of June 5, 1975, published in Gazette No. 110 of June 13, 1975.

Reformed Article 10 by Law No. 7128 of August 18, 1989, published in Gazette No. 166 of September 1, 1989.

Likewise, the transitory article of said law establishes: “The Chamber created in article 10 will be composed of seven magistrates and the alternates determined by the law, which will be elected by the Legislative Assembly by vote not less than two thirds of its members. The Legislative Assembly will make the appointment of the members of the Chamber within the ten sessions following the publication of this Law; Two of them will choose from among the members of the First Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice, whose integration will be reduced.

As long as a law of constitutional jurisdiction has not been promulgated, the Chamber will continue to process the issues of its competence, even the slopes, in accordance with the current provisions. ”

Article 11.- Public officials are simple depositories of the authority. They are obliged to fulfill the duties that the law imposes on them and cannot arrive powers not granted in it. They must take an oath to observe and comply with this Constitution and the laws. The action to demand criminal responsibility for their actions is public.

The public administration in a broad sense, will be subject to a procedure for evaluating results and accountability, with the consequent personal responsibility for officials in the fulfillment of their duties. The law will indicate the means so that this control of results and accountability operates as a system that covers all public institutions.

Note: Reformed Article 11 by Law No. 8003 of June 8, 2000, published in Gazette No. 126 of June 30, 2000.

Article 12.- The Army is proscribed as a permanent institution.

For the surveillance and conservation of public order, there will be the necessary police forces.

Only by continental agreement or for national defense, military forces can be organized; Both will always be subordinated to civil power; They may not deliberate, or make manifestations or statements individually or collectively.

Title II

The Costa Ricans

Single chapter

Article 13.- They are Costa Ricans by birth:

1) the son of a Costa Rican father or mother born in the territory of the Republic;

2) The son of a Costa Rican father or mother by birth, who is born abroad, and is registered as such in the Civil Registry, by the will of the Costa Rican parent, while being a minor, or for his own until he turns twenty -five years;

3) The son of foreign parents born in Costa Rica who registered as Costa Rican, by the will of any of his parents as he is a minor, or by his own until he turns twenty -five years; 4) The infant, of ignored parents, found in Costa Rica.

Article 14.- They are Costa Ricans for naturalization:

1) Those who have acquired this nationality by virtue of previous laws.

2) The nationals of other countries of Central America, the Spaniards and the Latin American by birth that have officially resided in the country for at least five years and that meet the other requirements set by law.

3) The Central Americans, the Spaniards and the Ibero -Americans who are not by birth and the other foreigners who have officially resided in the country for at least seven years and that meet the other requirements set by law.

4) The foreign woman who married Costa Rican loses her nationality.

5) Foreign people who, when marrying Costa Ricans lose their nationality or who have been married for two years with Costa Ricans, and to reside for that same period in the country, manifest their desire to acquire Costa Rican nationality.

6) Those who hold the honorable nationality granted by the Legislative Assembly.

Grades:

Reformed Article 14 by Law No. 7065 of May 21, 1987, published in Volume I of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1987, La Gaceta No. 138 of July 22, 1987.

Reformed subsection 5) of article 14 by Law No. 7879 of May 13, 1999, published in Gazette No. 118 of June 18, 1999.

PGR-SINALEVI Note: The Constitutional Chamber by Resolution No. 3435-92, of 4:20 p.m., on November 11, 1992, ordered in relation to the previous paragraph that: in order to avoid future inequalities and discrimination that could arise when the fundamental letter and other legal instruments are current Synonyms for the word "person", and thus eliminate all possible "legal" discrimination by gender.

Article 15.- Who requests naturalization must: prove his good behavior, demonstrate that he has a known trade or means, that he knows how to speak, write and read the Spanish language, undergo a comprehensive examination of the history of the country and its values, promise that it will reside in the national territory in a regular territory and swear that it will respect the constitutional order of the Republic.

The requirements and the way to process the application for naturalization will be established through law.

Note: Reformed article 15 by Law No. 7065 of May 21, 1987, published in Volume I of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1987, La Gaceta No. 138 of July 22, 1987.

Article 16.- The quality of Costa Rican is not lost and is inalienable.

Note: Reformed Article 16, subsection I by Law No. 2739 of May 12, 1961, published in Gazette No. 111 of May 17, 1961; and subsequently, by Law No. 7514 of June 6, 1995, published in Gazette No. 122 of June 27, 1995.

Article 17.- The acquisition of nationality transcends the minor children in accordance with the regulations established in the law.

Note: Reformed article 17 by article 1 of Law No. 7514 of June 6, 1995, published in Gazette No. 122 of June 27, 1995.

Article 18.- Costa Ricans must observe the constitution and laws,

Serve the homeland, defend it and contribute to public expenses

Title III Foreigners

Single chapter

Article 19.- Foreigners have the same individual and social duties and rights as Costa Ricans, with the exceptions and limitations that this Constitution and the laws establish.

They cannot intervene in the political affairs of the country, and are subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of justice and the authorities of the Republic, without being able to occur to the diplomatic route, except what international agreements provide.

TITLE IV INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND GUARANTEES

Single chapter

Article 20.- Every person is free in the Republic, who is under the protection of their laws may not be a slave or slave.

Note: Reformed article 20 by article 1 of Law No. 7880 of May 27, 1999, published in Gazette No. 118 of June 18, 1999.

Article 21.- Human life is inviolable.

Article 22.- Every Costa Rican can move and remain anywhere in the Republic or outside it, provided it is free of responsibility, and return when it suits it. Requirements that prevent their entry to the country cannot be demanded from Costa Ricans.

Article 23.- The domicile and any other private enclosure of the inhabitants of the Republic are inviolable. However, they can be raided by written order of the competent judge, or to prevent the commission or impunity of crimes, or avoid serious damage to people or property, subject to what the law prescribes.

Article 24.- The right to privacy, freedom and the secret of communications is guaranteed.

Every person has the fundamental right to access to telecommunications, and information technologies and communications throughout the national territory. The State will guarantee, protect and preserve this right.

Private documents and written, oral or other communications of any other types of the inhabitants of the Republic are inviolable. However, the law, whose approval and reform will require the votes of two thirds of the deputies of the Legislative Assembly, will set in what cases the Courts of Justice may order the kidnapping, registration or examination of private documents, when absolutely indispensable to clarify matters submitted to their knowledge.

Likewise, the law will determine in which cases the courts of justice may order that any type of communication be intervened and will indicate the crimes in whose investigation the use of this exceptional power may be authorized and for how long. Likewise, it will indicate the responsibilities and sanctions that officials who illegally apply this exception will incur. Judicial resolutions covered to this rule must be reasoned and may be executed immediately. Its application and control will be undelegable responsibility of the judicial authority.

The law will set the cases in which the competent officials of the Ministry of Finance and the Comptroller General of the Republic may review the accounting books and their annexes for tax purposes and to control the correct use of public funds.

A special law, approved by two thirds of the total deputies, will determine which other public administration bodies may review the documents that this law indicates in relation to the fulfillment of their regulation and surveillance powers to achieve public purposes.

It will also indicate in what cases this review proceeds.

They will not produce legal effects, the correspondence that is stolen or the information obtained as a result of the illegal intervention of any communication.

Grades:

Reformed Article 24 by Law No. 7242 of May 27, 1991, published in Gazette No. 110 of June 12, 1991; and subsequently, by Law No. 7607 of May 29, 1996, published in Gazette No. 115 of June 18, 1996.

Added the second paragraph of article 24 by Law No. 10385 (addition of a second paragraph to article 24 of the Political Constitution, to recognize as a fundamental right to access to telecommunications, information and communications technologies throughout the national territory), with governs from its publication published in the Gazette No. 236 of December 20, 2023.

Article 25.- The inhabitants of the Republic have the right to associate for lawful purposes. No one can be forced to be part of any association.

Article 26.- All have the right to meet peacefully and without weapons, either for private businesses, or to discuss political matters and examine the public conduct of officials.

Meetings in private enclosures do not need prior authorization. Those that are held in public sites will be regulated by law.

Article 27.- Freedom of petition is guaranteed, individually or collectively, before any public official or official entity, and the right to obtain a prompt resolution.

Article 28.- No one can be disturbed or pursued by the manifestation of their opinions or for any act that does not infringe the law.

Private actions that do not damage public morals or order, or that do not harm third, are out of the action of the law.

It cannot, however, be done in any political propaganda for clergy or secular invoking reasons for religion or using, as a means, of religious beliefs.

Article 29.- All can communicate their word or writing thoughts, and publish them without prior censorship; But they will be responsible for the abuses they commit in the exercise of this right, in cases and the way the law establishes.

Article 30.- Free access to administrative departments is guaranteed for information purposes on matters of public interest.

The Secrets of State are safe.

Article 31.- The territory of Costa Rica will be asylum for all persecuted for political reasons. If your expulsion is decreed by legal imperative, it can never be sent to the country where you are persecuted.

The extradition will be regulated by law or by international treaties and will never proceed in cases of political or related crimes, according to the Costa Rican qualification.

Article 32.- No Costa Rican may be compelled to leave the national territory.

Article 33.- Every person is the same before the law and no discrimination may be practiced contrary to human dignity.

Note: Reformed Article 33 by Law No. 4123 of May 30, 1968, published in Volume II of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1968, La Gazeta No. 127 of June 4, 1968; and subsequently, by Law No. 7880 of May 13, 1999, published in Gazette No. 118 of June 18, 1999.

Article 34.- No law will be given retroactive effect to the detriment of any person, or their acquired patrimonial rights or consolidated legal situations.

Article 35.- No one can be tried by commission, court or judge specially appointed for the case, but exclusively by the courts established in accordance with this Constitution.

Article 36.- In criminal matters, no one is obliged to declare against himself, nor against his spouse, ascendants, descendants or collateral relatives to the third degree even of consanguinity or affinity.

Article 37.- No one may be arrested without a proven indication of having committed a crime, and without a written mandate of judge or authority in charge of public order, except when it is a fugitive or criminal prisoner; But in any case it must be made available to the competent judge within the peremptory of twenty -four hours.

Article 38.- No person can be reduced to debt prison.

Article 39.- No one shall be sought but for a crime, quasiDelito or offense, sanctioned by the previous law and by virtue of a firm judgment issued by competent authority, prior opportunity granted to the one indicated to exercise their defense and by means of the necessary demonstration of guilt.

They do not constitute violation of this article or the previous two, the body's constraint in civil or work matters or the arrests that may decree in the insolvencies, bankruptcies or creditors' competitions.

Article 40.- No one will be subject to cruel or degrading treatments or perpetual sentences, or the penalty of confiscation. Any statement obtained through violence will be void.

Article 41.- occurring to the laws, all must find reparation for the insults or damages they have received in their person, property or moral interest. They should be done promptly, fulfilled, without denial and in strict compliance with the laws.

Article 42.- The same judge cannot be in various instances for the decision of the same point. No one can be judged more than once for the same punishable fact.

It is forbidden to reopen feneted criminal causes and failed judgments with the authority of res judicata, except when the review appeal proceeds.

Article 43.- Everyone has the right to finish their heritage differences through referees, even having pending litigation.

Article 44.- So that the incommunication of a person can exceed forty-eight hours, court order is required; It can only be extended for up to ten consecutive days and in no case will it prevent the judicial inspection from being exercised.

Article 45.- The property is inviolable; No one can deprive himself of his if it is not for legally proven public interest, prior compensation in accordance with the law. In case of war or internal shock, it is not essential that compensation be prior. However, the corresponding payment will be made no later than two years after the state of emergency.

For reasons of public necessity, the Legislative Assembly may, through the vote of two thirds of all its members, impose limitations of social interest on the property.

Article 46.- Monopolies of a particular nature are prohibited, and any act, even if it is originated in a law, which threatens or restricts freedom of commerce, agriculture and industry.

The action of the State aimed at preventing all practice or monopolizing tendency is of public interest.

Companies constituted in monopolies in fact must be subject to special legislation.

To establish new monopolies in favor of the State or municipalities, the approval of two thirds of all the members of the Legislative Assembly will be required.

Consumers and users have the right to the protection of their health, environment, security and economic interests, to receive adequate and truthful information; to freedom of choice, and equitable treatment. The State will support the agencies that they constitute for the defense of their rights. The law will regulate those matters.

Note: Reformed article 46 by Law No. 7607 of May 29, 1996, published in Gazette No. 115 of June 18, 1996.

Article 47.- Every author, inventor, producer or merchant will temporarily enjoy the exclusive property of his work, invention, brand or commercial name, according to the law.

ARTICLE 48.- Everyone has the right to the appeal of habeas corpus to guarantee their personal freedom and integrity, and the appeal to maintain or restore the enjoyment of the other rights enshrined in this Constitution, as well as those of a fundamental nature established in the international instruments on human rights, applicable in the Republic. Both resources will be the competence of the Chamber indicated in article 10.

Note: Reformed article 48 by Law No. 7128 of August 18, 1989, published in Gazette No. 166 of September 1, 1989.

Article 49.- Establish the contentious-administrative jurisdiction as the attribution of the Judiciary, in order to guarantee the legality of the administrative function of the State, its institutions and of any other public law entity.

The deviation of power will be a reason for challenge of administrative acts.

The law will protect, at least, the subjective rights and legitimate interests of the administered.

Note: Reformed Article 49 by Law No. 3124 of June 25, 1963, published in Volume I of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1963, La Gazeta No. 145 of June 28, 1963.

TITLE V Social Rights and Guarantees

Single chapter

Article 50.- The State will seek the greatest well-being to all the inhabitants of the country, organizing and stimulating the production and the most appropriate distribution of wealth.

Every person has the right to a healthy and ecologically balanced environment. Therefore, it is legitimized to denounce the acts that violate that right and to claim the repair of the damage caused.

The State will guarantee, defend and preserve that right. The law will determine the corresponding responsibilities and sanctions.

Every person has the human right, basic and inalienable of access to drinking water, as an essential for life. Water is a good of the nation, indispensable to protect such a human right. Its use, protection, sustainability, conservation and exploitation will be governed by the establishment of the law that will be created for these purposes and the supply of drinking water will be prioritized for consumption of people and populations.

Grades:

Reformed Article 50 by article 1 of Law No. 7412 of June 3, 1994, published in Gazette No. 111 of June 10, 1994.

Added the final paragraph of article 50 by article 1 of Law No. 9849, published in the Gazette No. 159 of July 2, 2020. For not providing on its validity, it governs in accordance with article 129 of the Political Constitution: it will be mandatory and will take effect ten days after its publication in the Official Gazette.

Article 51.- The family, as a natural element and foundation of society, has the right to the special protection of the State. Likewise, the mother, the boy and the girl, the elderly and people with disabilities will be entitled to that protection.

Reformed article 51 by Law No. 9697 Reform Article 51 of the Political Constitution to guarantee the special protection of the State to people with disabilities, with governs from its publication; published in reach No. 176 to Gazette No. 147 of August 7, 2019.

Article 52.- Marriage is the essential basis of the family and rests on the equal rights of spouses.

Article 53.- Parents have with their children out of marriage the same obligations as those born in it.

Every person has the right to know who his parents are, according to the law.

Article 54. Any personal qualification is prohibited on the nature of affiliation.

Article 55.- The special protection of the mother and the child will be in charge of an autonomous institution called National Board of Childhood, with the collaboration of the other State institutions.

Article 56.- Work is a right of the individual and an obligation with society. The State must ensure that everyone has honest and useful occupation, duly remunerated, and preventing conditions from being established in some way that in some way undermine the freedom or dignity of man or degrade his work to the condition of simple merchandise. The State guarantees the right of free work choice.

Article 57.- Every worker shall be entitled to a minimum wage, of periodic fixation, by normal day, to seek well-being and dignified existence. The salary will always be the same for the same work in identical efficiency conditions.

Everything related to minimum wage fixation will be in charge of the technical agency that the law determines.

Article 58.- The ordinary day of daytime work may not exceed eight hours a day and forty-eight a week. The ordinary night work day may not exceed six hours a day and thirty -six a week. The work during overtime should be paid with fifty percent more of the salaries or salaries stipulated. However, these provisions will not be applied in very qualified cases of exception, which determines the law.

ARTICLE 59.- All workers will be entitled to a day of rest after six consecutive days of work, and to annual vacations paid, whose extension and opportunity will be regulated by law, but in no case shall include less than two weeks for every fifty weeks of continuous service; Everything without prejudice to the very qualified exceptions that the legislator establishes.

Article 60. Both employers and workers may unionize freely, with the exclusive purpose of obtaining and conserving economic, social or professional benefits.

Foreigners are prohibited to exercise direction or authority in unions.

Article 61.- The right of employers to unemployment and that of workers on strike is recognized, except in public services, in accordance with the determination of the law and in accordance with the regulations that it establishes, which must disallow any act of coercion or violence.

Article 62.- The collective work conventions will have the force of law that, in accordance with the law, are concerned between employers or unions of employers and unions of legally organized workers.

ARTICLE 63.- The workers dismissed without just cause will be entitled to compensation when they are not covered by unemployment insurance.

Article 64.- The State shall promote the creation of cooperatives as a means to facilitate better living conditions of workers. It will also seek the development of solidarity as an instrument of economic and social growth of workers, both in the private sector and in the public sector.

It will also recognize the right of employers and workers to organize freely in solidarity associations, in order to obtain better living conditions and economic and social development.

Note: Reformed Article 64 by the Single Article of Law No. 8952 of June 21, 2011, published in Gazette No. 142 of July 22, 2011; and corrected by errata faith published in Gazette No. 188 of September 30, 2011.

Article 65.- The State shall promote the construction of popular housing and create the family heritage of the worker.

Article 66. Every employer must adopt in its companies the necessary measures for the hygiene and labor safety.

Article 67.- The State shall ensure the technical and cultural preparation of workers.

ARTICLE 68.- Discrimination may not be made regarding salary, advantages or working conditions between Costa Ricans and foreigners, or with respect to some group of workers.

On equal terms, the Costa Rican worker must be preferred.

Article 69.- The rural parking contracts shall be regulated in order to ensure the rational exploitation of the land and the equitable distribution of their products between owners and parking lots.

Article 70.- A jurisdiction of work, under the Judiciary.

Article 71.- The laws will give special protection to women and minors in their work.

Article 72.- The State will maintain, as long as there is no unemployment insurance, a technical and permanent system for the protection of involuntary unemployed, and will seek the reintegration of them to work.

Article 73.- Social insurance is established for the benefit of manual and intellectual workers, regulated by the State forced contribution system, employers and workers, in order to protect them against the risks of illness, disability, maternity, old age, death and other contingencies that the law determines.

The administration and government of Social Security will be in charge of an autonomous institution, called Costa Rican Social Security Fund.

They cannot be transferred or employees in different purposes from those that motivated their creation, funds and social insurance reserves.

Insurance against professional risks will be exclusive account of employers and will be governed by special provisions.

Reformed Article 73 by Law No. 2737 of May 12, 1961, published in Gazette No. 111 of May 17, 1961.

Article 74.- The rights and benefits to which this chapter refers are inalienable. Its enumeration does not exclude others that derive from the Christian principle of social justice and indicated by law; They will be applicable equally to all the factors concurrent to the

production process, and regulated in social and labor legislation, in order to seek a permanent policy of national solidarity.

Title VI Religion

Single chapter

Article 75.- The Catholic, Apostolic, Roman religion is that of the State, which contributes to its maintenance, without preventing free exercise in the Republic of other cults that do not oppose universal morals or good customs.

Grades:

Reformed Article 75 by Law No. 4764 of May 17, 1971, published in Gazette No. 109 of May 25, 1971.

Varied the numbering of article 75 by article 1 of Law No. 5703 of June 6, 1975, published in volume IV of the collection of laws and decrees of 1975.

Title VII Education and culture

Single chapter

Article 76.- Spanish is the official language of the nation. However, the State will ensure the maintenance and cultivation of national indigenous languages.

Note: Added article 76 by article 2 of Law No. 5703 of June 5, 1975, published in Gazette No. 110 of June 13, 1975; and subsequently reformed in its entirety by article 1 of Law No. 7878 of May 13, 1999, published in Gazette No. 118 of June 18, 1999.

Article 77.- Public education will be organized as an integral process correlated in its various cycles, from pre-school to the university.

Article 78.- Preschool education, basic and diversified general are mandatory and, in the public system, free and paid by the nation.

In state education, including higher, public spending will not be less than eight percent (8%) annual of the gross domestic product, in accordance with the law, without prejudice to the provisions of articles 84 and 85 of this Constitution.

The State will facilitate the prosecution of higher studies to those who lack pecuniary resources. The award of the scholarships and the aid will be in charge of the Ministry of the Branch, through the body that determines the law.

Note: Reformed Article 78 by Law No. 5202 of May 30, 1973, published in Gazette 105 of June 5, 1973; then by Law No. 7676 of July 23, 1997, published in La Gaceta No. 148 of August 4, 1997; and subsequently, by the Single article of Law No. 8954 of May 26, 2011, published in Gazette No. 156 of August 16, 2011.

Article 79.- Freedom of teaching is guaranteed. However, every private teaching center will be under the inspection of the State.

Article 80.- The private initiative in educational matters will deserve the stimulus of the State, in the manner indicated by law.

Article 81.- The General Directorate of the Official Teaching corresponds to a higher council integrated as indicated by the law, chaired by the Minister of the Branch.

Article 82.- The State will provide food and dressed the homeless schoolchildren, in accordance with the law.

Article 83.- The State will sponsor and organize adult education, aimed at combating illiteracy and providing cultural opportunity to those who wish to improve their intellectual, social and economic condition.

Article 84.- The University of Costa Rica is a higher culture institution that enjoys independence for the performance of its functions and full legal capacity to acquire rights and contract obligations, as well as to give its own organization and government. The other State Higher Education Institutions will have the same functional independence and the same legal capacity as the University of Costa Rica.

The State will provide them with their own assets and collaborate in their financing.

Note: Reformed Article 84 by Law No. 5697 of June 9, 1975, published in Volume IV of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1975, La Gaceta No. 110 of June 13, 1975.

Article 85.- The State shall provide its own assets to the University of Costa Rica, the Technological Institute of Costa Rica, the National University and the State Distance University and will create their own income, regardless of those originated in these institutions. In addition, it will maintain - with current and other income that is necessary - a special fund for the financing of state higher education. The Central Bank of Costa Rica will administer that fund and, every month, it will put it in Dozavos, to the order of the aforementioned institutions, according to the distribution determined by the body in charge of the coordination of state university education. The income of that special fund may not be abolished or diminished, if they are not created, simultaneously, other improvements that replace them.

The body in charge of the coordination of state university education will prepare a national plan for this education, taking into account the guidelines established by the current National Development Plan.

This plan must be concluded, at the latest, on June 30 of the divisible years between five and will cover the following immediate five -year period. It will include, both operating expenses

and investment expenses that are considered necessary for the good performance of the institutions mentioned in this article.

The Executive Power will include, in the ordinary budget of expenditures of the Republic, the corresponding item, indicated in the Plan, adjusted in accordance with the variation of the purchasing power of the currency.

Any difference that arises, regarding the approval of the budget amount of the National State Higher Education Plan, will be resolved by the Legislative Assembly.

Note: Reformed article 85 by Law No. 6052 of June 15, 1977, published in Volume IV of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1977, La Gazeta No. 219 of November 18, 1977; and subsequently by Law No. 6580 of May 18, 1981, published in Volume I of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1981, La Gaceta No. 186 of June 10, 1981.

Article 86.- The State shall train teaching professionals through special institutes, the University of Costa Rica and other university higher education institutions.

Note: Reformed article 86 by Law No. 5697 of June 9, 1975, in volume IV of the collection of laws and decrees of 1975, La Gaceta No. 110 of June 13, 1975.

Article 87.- Freedom of Chair is a fundamental principle of university education.

Article 88.- For the discussion and approval of bills related to matters under the competence of the University of Costa Rica and other university higher education institutions, or directly related to them, the Legislative Assembly must previously hear the University Council or the corresponding Director Body of each of them.

Note: Reformed Article 88 by Law No. 5697 of June 9, 1975, published in Volume IV of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1975, La Gazeta No. 110 of June 13, 1975.

Article 89.- Among the cultural purposes of the Republic are: protect natural beauties, conserve and develop the historical and artistic heritage of the nation and support the private initiative for scientific and artistic progress.

All people have the right to sports, physical education and recreation. The State will guarantee this right, promote its universalization as an effective means to improve the health and quality of life of the population and support the development of different sports disciplines at all levels.

Note: Reformed article 89 by Law No. 10.376 “Adding a second paragraph to article 89 of the Political Constitution, for the incorporation of the fundamental right to sport and recreation”, with governs from its publication; published in Gazette No. 1 of January 8, 2024.

Title VIII Rights and Political Duties

Chapter I Citizens

Article 90.- Citizenship is the set of political rights and duties that correspond to Costa Ricans over eighteen.

Note: Reformed Article 90 by Law No. 4763 of May 17, 1971, published in Volume II of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1971, La Gaceta No. 109 of May 25, 1971.

Article 91.- Citizens are only suspended:

1) by judicially declared interdiction;

2) By sentence imposed on the suspension of the exercise of political rights.

Article 92.- Citizens are recovered in cases and by the means determined by law.

Chapter II The suffrage

Article 93.- The suffrage is primary and mandatory civic function and is exercised before the electoral boards in direct and secret vote, by the citizens registered in the Civil Registry.

Note: Reformed article 93 by Law No. 2345 of May 20, 1959, published in Volume I of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1959, La Gazeta No. 118 of May 28, 1959.

Article 94.- The Costa Rican citizen for naturalization may not listen to except after twelve months of having obtained the respective letter.

Article 95.- The Law shall regulate the exercise of suffrage in accordance with the following principles:

1) autonomy of the electoral function;

2) obligation of the State to register, ex officio, citizens in the

Civil Registry and to provide identity card to exercise suffrage;

3) effective guarantees of freedom, order, purity and impartiality by the government authorities;

4) guarantees that the system to issue suffrage makes it easier for citizens to exercise that right;

5) Identification of the voter through card with photography or other adequate technical means arranged by law for this purpose; 6) Guarantees of representation for minorities.

7) guarantees of political pluralism;

8) Guarantees for the designation of authorities and candidates of political parties, according to democratic principles and without gender discrimination.

Grades:

Reformed article 95 by Law No. 2345 of May 20, 1959, published in Gazette No. 118 of May 28, 1959; and subsequently, by article 1 of Law No. 7675 of July 2, 1997, published in Gazette No. 137 of July 17, 1997.

Article 96.- The State may not deduce anything from the remuneration of public servants for the payment of political debts.

The State will contribute to cover the expenses of the political parties, in accordance with the following provisions:

1) The contribution will be zero comma nineteen percent (0.19%) of the gross domestic product of the year in the event of the election for President, Vice Presidents of the Republic and deputies to the Legislative Assembly. The law will determine in which cases a reduction of said percentage may be agreed.

This percentage will be used to cover the expenses generated by the participation of political parties in these electoral processes, and meet the training and political organization needs. Each political party will set the percentages corresponding to these items.

2) They will be entitled to the state contribution, the political parties that participate in the electoral processes indicated in this article and reach at least four percent (4%) of the validated votes issued nationwide or those registered at the provincial scale, which obtain at least that percentage in the province or choose at least a deputy.

3) Previous granting of the corresponding ciones, political parties will have the right to be given part of the state contribution, as determined by the law.

4) To receive the contribution of the State, the parties must verify their expenses before the Supreme Court of Elections.

Private contributions to political parties will be submitted to the principle of advertising and will be regulated by law.

The law that establishes the procedures, means of control and the other regulations for the application of this article, will require, for its approval and reform, the vote of two thirds of the total members of the Legislative Assembly

Note: Reformed article 96 by article 1 of Law No. 7675 of July 2, 1997, published in Gazette No. 137 of July 17, 1997.

Article 97.- For the discussion and approval of bills related to electoral matters, the Legislative Assembly must consult the Supreme Court of Elections; To depart from your opinion, the vote of two thirds of the total of its members will be needed.

Within the previous six months and the four after the celebration of a popular election, the Legislative Assembly may not, however, to make the projects the projects on such matters into laws regarding which the Supreme Court of Elections had demonstrated in disagreement.

Article 98.- Citizens shall have the right to group in parties to intervene in national policy, provided that the parties are committed to their programs to respect the constitutional order of the Republic. Political parties will express political pluralism, attend the formation and manifestation of popular will and will be fundamental instruments for political participation. Its creation and exercise of its activity will be free within respect for the Constitution and the law. Its internal structure and functioning must be democratic.

Note: Reformed article 98 by Law No. 5698 of June 4, 1975, published in Gazette No. 110 of 6/13/75; and subsequently, by article 1 of Law No. 7675 of July 2, 1997, published in Gazette No. 137 of July 17, 1997.

Chapter III The Supreme Court of Elections

Article 99.- The organization, direction and surveillance of acts related to suffrage, exclusively correspond to the Supreme Court of Elections, which enjoys independence in the performance of its mission. The other electoral agencies depend on the court.

Article 100.- The Supreme Court of Elections shall be integrated, ordinarily by three owners and six substitutes, appointed by the Supreme Court of Justice by the votes of not less than two thirds of the total of its members. They must meet the same conditions and will be subject to the same responsibilities as the magistrates that make up the Court.

From a year before and up to six months after the celebration of the general elections for President of the Republic or deputies to the Legislative Assembly, the Supreme Court of Elections must be extended with two of its alternate magistrates to form, in that period, a court of five members.

The magistrates of the Supreme Election Court will be subject to the working conditions, in what are applicable, and at the minimum time of daily work indicated by the Organic Law of the Judiciary for the magistrates of the Cassation Chamber, and will receive the remuneration that is set for them.

Grades:

Reformed the last paragraph of article 100 by Law No. 2345 of May 20, 1959, published in Volume I of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1959, La Gazeta No. 118 of May 28, 1959.

Added the second paragraph of article 100 by Law No. 2470 of May 9, 1961; and subsequently amended by Law No. 3513 of June 24, 1965, published in Volume II of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1965, the Gazette No. 111 of May 17, 1961.

Reformed the first paragraph of article 100 by Law No. 3513 of June 24, 1965, published in Volume II of the collection of laws and decrees of 1965, La Gazeta No. 148 of July 3, 1965.

Article 101.- The magistrates of the Supreme Election Court will last six years. An owner and two substitutes must be renewed every two years, but may be reelected.

The magistrates of the Supreme Court of Elections will enjoy the immunities and prerogatives that correspond to the members of the Supreme Powers.

Note: Reformed article 101 by Law No. 3513 of June 24, 1965, published in Volume II of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1965, La Gazeta No. 148 of July 3, 1965.

Article 102.- The Supreme Court of Elections has the following functions:

1) convene popular elections;

2) Appoint the members of the electoral boards, in accordance with the law;

3) interpret in an exclusively and compulsory way the constitutional and legal provisions referring to electoral matters;

4) Know in Alzada of the appealable resolutions that dictate the Civil Registry and the Electoral Boards;

5) Investigate for itself or through delegates, and pronounce with respect to any complaint made by the parties on political bias of the State's servers in the exercise of their positions, or on political activities of officials who are forbidden to exercise them. The declaration of guilt pronounced by the Court will be mandatory of dismissal and will incapacitate the culprit to exercise public office for a period not less than two years, without prejudice to the criminal responsibilities that may be demanded. However, if the investigation practiced contains charges against the President of the Republic, Government Ministers, diplomatic ministers, the General Comptroller and Sub -contract of the Republic, or magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Court will be specified to give an account to the legislative assembly of the result of the investigation;

6) Dictate, with respect to the public force, the relevant measures for electoral processes to develop under conditions of unrestricted guarantees. In the event that military recruitment is decreed, the Court may also issue the appropriate measures so that the electoral process is

not hindered, so that all citizens can freely cast their vote. These measures will be enforced by the Court or through the delegates designated;

7) Carry out the definitive scrutiny of the votes issued in the elections of President and Vice Presidents of the Republic, deputies to the Legislative Assembly, members of the municipalities and representatives to constituent assemblies;

8) Make the final declaration of the election of President and Vice Presidents of the Republic, within thirty days following the date of the vote and within the period determined by the law, that of the other officials cited in the previous paragraph;

9) Organize, direct, supervise, scrutinize and declare the results of the referendum processes. It cannot be summoned to more than one referendum per year; Nor during the previous six months or after the presidential election. The results will be binding for the State if at least, thirty percent (30%) of citizens registered in the electoral roll, for ordinary legislation, and forty percent (40%) at least, for the partial reforms of the Constitution and issues that require legislative approval by qualified majority.

10) The other functions entrusted to it by this Constitution or the laws.

Note: Added subsection 9) by article 2 of Law No. 8281 of May 28, 2002, published in Gazette No. 118 of June 20, 2002.

Article 103.- The resolutions of the Supreme Court of Elections have no appeal, except for the action for prevaricate.

Article 104.- Under the exclusive agency of the Supreme Court of Elections is the Civil Registry, whose functions are:

1) keep the central record of marital status and form the lists of voters; 2) Solve applications to acquire and recover the quality of Costa Rican, as well as cases of loss of nationality; Execute the judicial sentences that suspend citizens and resolve the efforts to recover it. The

resolutions dictated by the Civil Registry in accordance with the powers referred to in this subsection are appealable before the Supreme Court of Elections;

3) Issue the identity cards;

4) The other powers indicated by this Constitution and the laws.

Title IX The Legislative Power

Chapter I Organization of the Legislative Assembly

Article 105.- The power to legislate resides in the people, which delegates it to the Legislative Assembly through suffrage. Such power may not be renounced or subject to limitations by any agreement or contract, directly or indirectly, except for the treaties, in accordance with the principles of international law.

The people can also exercise this power through the referendum, to approve or repeal laws and partial reforms of the Constitution, when it calls it at least five percent (5%) of the citizens registered in the electoral roll; The Legislative Assembly, by approval of two thirds of the total of its members, or the Executive Power together with the absolute majority of all the members of the Assembly

Legislative

The referendum will not proceed if the projects are related to budgetary, tax, fiscal, monetary, credit, pension, security, approval of loans and contracts or acts of an administrative nature.

This institute will be regulated by law, approved by two thirds of all members of the Legislative Assembly.

Grades:

Reformed article 105 by Law No. 7128 of August 18, 1989, published in Gazette No. 166 of September 1, 1989.

Reformed article 105 by article 1 of Law No. 8281 of May 28, 2002, published in Gazette No. 118 of June 20, 2002.

Article 106.- The deputies have that character by the Nation and will be chosen by provinces.

The assembly consists of fifty -seven deputies. Each time a general population census is carried out, the Supreme Court of Elections will assign to the provinces the deputations, in proportion to the population of each of them.

Note: Reformed article 106 by Law No. 2741 of May 12, 1961, published in Volume I of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1961, La Gazeta No. 112 of May 18, 1961.

Article 107.- The deputies will last in their positions four years and may not be reelected successively.

Article 108.- To be a deputy, it is required:

1) Be a citizen in exercise;

2) Be Costa Rican by birth, or by naturalization with ten years of residing in the country after having obtained nationality; 3) Having turned twenty -one years old.

Article 109.- They cannot be elected deputies, or registered as candidates for that function:

1) the President of the Republic or who replaces it in the exercise of the presidency at the time of the election;

2) the government ministers;

3) the owners of the Supreme Court of Justice;

4) The owners and substitutes of the Supreme Court of Elections, and the Director of the Civil Registry;

5) the military in active duty;

6) Those who exercise jurisdiction, civil or police authority, extensive to a province;

7) managers of autonomous institutions;

8) The relatives of the one who exercises the Presidency of the Republic until the second degree consanguinity or affinity, inclusive.

These incompatibilities will affect those who perform the positions indicated within the six months of the election date.

Article 110.- The deputy is not responsible for the opinions issued in the Assembly. During the sessions it may not be arrested for civil cause, unless authorization of the Assembly or that the deputy consent.

Since he is declared an owner or substitute, until his legal period ends, he may not be deprived of his freedom for criminal reason, but when he has previously been suspended by the Assembly. This immunity does not take effect in the case of flagrant crime, or when the deputy renounces it. However, the deputy who has been arrested for flagrant crime, will be released if the assembly order it.

Article 111.- No deputy may accept, after sworn, under penalty of losing their credential, position or employment of the other powers of the State or the autonomous institutions, except in the case of a government ministry. In this case, the Assembly will be reincorporated when ceasing its functions.

This prohibition does not govern for those who are called to be part of international delegations, nor for those who perform positions in charges, or professors of the University of Costa Rica or in other institutions of higher education in the State.

Note: Reformed Article 111 by Law No. 3118 of May 16, 1963, published in Gazette No. 118 of May 26, 1963; and subsequently, by Law No. 5697 of June 9, 1975, published in Gazette No. 110 of June 13, 1975.

Article 112.- The legislative function is also incompatible with the exercise of any other public office of popular election.

The deputies cannot conclude, neither directly or indirectly, or by representation, any contract with the State, nor to obtain a granting of public goods that implies privilege, nor intervene as directors, administrative or managers in companies that hire with the State, works, supplies or exploitation of public services.

The violation of any of the prohibitions recorded in this article or in the previous one, will produce the loss of the deputy credential. The same will happen if in the exercise of a government ministry, the deputy incurred in any of those prohibitions.

The deputies will fulfill the duty of probity. The violation of that duty will produce the loss of the deputy credential, in the cases and in accordance with the procedures established by a law that will be approved by two thirds of the total members of the Legislative Assembly.

Note: Added a final paragraph to article 112 by Law No. 9571, published in scope No. 147 to the Gazette No. 150 of August 20, 2018.

Article 113.- The Law shall set the allocation and technical and administrative aids that are agreed for the deputies.

Note: Reformed Article 113 by Law No. 6960 of June 1, 1984, published in Volume I of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1984, La Gazeta No. 113 of June 13, 1984.

Article 114.- The Assembly will reside in the capital of the Republic, and both to transfer its seat to another place and to suspend its sessions for a certain time, two thirds of votes of its members will be required.

Article 115.- The Assembly shall choose its Board of Directors at the beginning of each legislature.

The President and the Vice President must meet the same conditions required to be president of the Republic. The president of the Assembly will provide the oath before it and the deputies before the President.

Article 116.- The Legislative Assembly will meet every year on May 1, even if it has not been summoned, and its ordinary sessions will last six months, divided into two periods: from August to the first of the thirty-first of October and from February 1 to the April thirty.

A legislature includes the ordinary and extraordinary sessions held between May 1 and the following April.

Note: Reformed article 116 by Law No. 9850, published in Scope No. 240 to Gazette No. 227 of September 10, 2020, with governs as of May 1, 2021.

Article 117.- The Assembly may not carry out its sessions without the concurrence of two thirds of the total of its members.

If on the indicated day it was impossible to initiate the sessions, or if open, they could not continue due to lack of quorum, the members present will prepare the absent, under the sanctions established in the regulation, so that they concur, and the assembly will open or continue the sessions when the required number is rejected.

The sessions will be public except that for very qualified reasons and general convenience, it is agreed to be secret by vote not less than two thirds of the deputies present.

Article 118.- The Executive Power may summon the Legislative Assembly to extraordinary sessions. In these, it will not be known as matters other than those expressed in the decree

of call, except that it is the appointment of officials that correspond to the Assembly, or of the legal reforms that are indispensable when resolving the issues submitted to their knowledge.

Article 119.- The resolutions of the Assembly will be taken by absolute majority of votes present, except in cases where this Constitution requires a greater vote.

Article 120.- The Executive Power will put the order of the Assembly

Legislative, the police force requested by the president of that one.

Chapter II Attributions of the Legislative Assembly

Article 121.- In addition to the other powers conferred by this Constitution, it corresponds exclusively to the Legislative Assembly:

1) dictate the laws, reform them, repeal them and give them authentic interpretation, except as stated in the chapter referring to the Supreme Court of Elections;

2) designate the enclosure of your sessions, open and close these, suspend them and continue them when you agree;

3) Appoint the owners and substitutes of the Supreme Court of Justice;

4) Approve or improb international agreements, public treaties and concordats.

Public treaties and international agreements, which attribute or transfer certain powers to a community legal system, with the purpose of carrying out regional and common objectives, will require the approval of the Legislative Assembly, by vote not less than two thirds of all its members.

The lower rank protocols, derived from public treaties or international agreements approved by the Assembly, when these instruments expressly authorize such derivation will not require legislative approval.

5) give or not their assent for the entry of foreign troops to the national territory and for the permanence of war ships in ports and airfields;

6) Authorize the Executive Power to declare the State of National Defense and to arrange peace;

7) Suspend by vote not less than two thirds of all its members, in case of obvious public need, individual rights and guarantees consigned in articles 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30 and 37 of this Constitution. This suspension may be of all or some rights and guarantees, for the totality or part of the territory, and up to thirty days; During it and with respect to people, the Executive Power may only order its arrest in establishments not intended for common inmates or decree their confinement in inhabited places.

You must also account for the Assembly at your next meeting of the measures taken to save public order or maintain state security. In no case may individual rights or guarantees not consigned in this subsection be suspended;

8) Receive the oath of law and learn about the resignations of the members of the supreme powers, with the exception of the government ministers; resolve the doubts that occur in case of physical or mental disability of the person who exercises the Presidency of the Republic, and declare whether to be called the exercise of power to whom it must replace it;

9) Admit or not the accusations that are brought against the one who exercises the Presidency of the Republic, Vice Presidents, members of the Supreme Powers and diplomatic ministers, declaring two thirds of votes of the total of the Assembly whether or not there is a place for the formation of cause against them, putting them, if affirmative, available to the Supreme Court of Justice for their judgment;

10) Decree the suspension of any of the officials mentioned in the previous paragraph, when they have to proceed against them for common crimes;

11) dictate the ordinary and extraordinary budgets of the Republic;

12) name the Comptroller and Subcontralor General of the Republic;

13) establish national taxes and contributions, and authorize municipal ones;

14) Decree disposal or application to public uses of the nation's own goods.

They will not be able to definitely get out of the mastery of the State:

a) Forces that can be obtained from public domain waters in the national territory;

b) the charcoal deposits, the sources and deposits of oil, and any other hydrocarbon substances, as well as the deposits of existing radioactive minerals in the national territory;
c) Wireless services.

The assets mentioned in sections a), b) and c) above may only be exploited by the public administration or by individuals, in accordance with the law or by special concession granted for limited time and in accordance with the conditions and stipulations established by the Legislative Assembly.

The railroads, springs and national airports - these last while they are in service - may not be alienated, leased or taxed, directly or indirectly, or leave in any way of the domain and control of the state.

15) Approve or improbate the loans or similar agreements that are related to public credit, concluded by the Executive Power.

To hire loans abroad or those who, although agreed in the country, have to be financed with foreign capital, it is necessary that the respective project be approved by two thirds of the total votes of the members of the Legislative Assembly.

16) grant honorific citizenship for notable services provided to the Republic, and decree honors to the memory of people whose eminent actions would have made them creditor to those distinctions;

17) Determine the law of the monetary unit and legislate on the currency, credit, weights and measures. To determine the law of the monetary unit, the Assembly must previously collect the opinion of the technical agency in charge of monetary regulation;

18) Promote the progress of science and arts and ensure limited time, authors and inventors, the property of their respective works and inventions;

19) Create establishments for the teaching and progress of science and arts, pointing to income for their support and especially seek the generalization of primary education;

20) create the courts of justice and other agencies for the national service;

21) Grant by vote not less than two thirds of all its members, general amnesty and pardon for political crimes, with the exception of the electoral, for which there is no grace;

22) Give the regulation for its internal regime, which, once adopted, cannot be modified except by vote not less than two thirds of the total of its members;

23) Appoint commissions from their bosom to investigate any matter that the Assembly entrusts them, and pay the corresponding report.

The commissions will have free access to all official units to carry out the investigations and collect the necessary data.

They can receive all kinds of evidence and appear before anyone, in order to interrogate it;

24) Formulate interpellations to the Government Ministers, and also, for two thirds of votes present, censor the same officials, when in the opinion of the Assembly they are guilty of unconstitutional or illegal acts, or of serious errors that have caused or may cause obvious damage to public interests.

The issues of diplomatic nature or that refer to pending military operations are excepted.

Note: Reformed subsections 4) and 15) of article 121 by Law No. 4123 of May 30, 1968, published in Volume II of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1968, La Gazeta No. 127 of June 4, 1968.

Article 122.- The Assembly is prohibited to give applause votes regarding official acts, as well as recognize by the public treasure obligations that have not been previously declared by the Judiciary, or accepted by the Executive Power, or grant scholarships, pensions, retirements or bonuses.

Chapter III Formation of laws

Article 123.- During the ordinary sessions, the initiative to form the laws corresponds to any member of the Legislative Assembly, to the Executive Power, through the Government Ministers and to five percent (5%) at least, of the citizens registered in the electoral roll, if the project is of popular initiative.

The popular initiative will not proceed in the case of projects related to budgetary, tax, fiscal, approval of loans and contracts or acts of an administrative nature.

The Popular Initiative Law must be voted definitively within the peremptory period indicated in the Law, except those of constitutional reform, which will follow the procedure provided for in article 195 of this Constitution.

A law adopted by two thirds of the total members of the Legislative Assembly, will regulate the form, requirements and other conditions that the projects of the Popular Initiative must meet.

Note: Reformed article 123 by subsection b) of article 1 of Law No. 8381 of May 28, 2002, published in Gazette No. 118 of June 20, 2002.

Article 124.- To become law, every project must be the subject of two debates, each in a different non-consecutive day, obtain the approval of the Legislative Assembly and the sanction of the Executive Power; In addition, it must be published in the Gazette, without prejudice to the requirements that this Constitution establishes for both special cases and for those resolved by popular initiative and referendum, according to articles 102, 105, 123 and 129 of this Constitution. They will not be laws or require, therefore, the previous procedures, the agreements taken in use of the powers listed in subsections 2), 3), 5), 6), 7), 8), 9), 10), 12), 16), 21), 22), 23) and 24) of article 121 as well as the legislative act to convene referendum, which will be voted They must be published in the Gazette.

The Legislative Assembly can delegate to permanent commissions, the knowledge and approval of bills. However, the Assembly may claim, at any time, the debate or vote of the projects that would have been subject to delegation.

The delegation does not proceed if these are bills related to electoral matters, the creation of national taxes or to the modification of existing ones, to the exercise of the powers provided for in subsections 4), 11), 14), 15) and 17) of article 121 of the Political Constitution, to the call to a Constituent Assembly, for any effect, and to the partial reform of the Political Constitution.

The Assembly will appoint the permanent commissions with full legislative power, so that its composition reflects, proportionally, the number of deputies of the political parties that compose it. The delegation must be approved by two thirds of all the members of the Assembly, and the avocation, by absolute majority of the deputies present.

The regulation of the Assembly will regulate the number of these commissions and other conditions for delegation and avocation, as well as the procedures that will be applied in these cases.

The legislative approval of contracts, agreements and other acts of an administrative nature will not give these acts character, although it is done through their ordinary procedures.

Grades:

Reformed the second paragraph of article 124 by Law No. 5702 of June 5, 1975, published in La Gaceta 110 of June 13, 1975.

Reformed article 124 by Law No. 7347 of July 1, 1993, published in Gazette No. 137 of July 20, 1993.

Reformed the first paragraph of article 124 for subsection c) of article 1 of Law No. 8281 of May 28, 2002, published in the Gazette No. 118 of June 20, 2002.

Article 125.- If the Executive Power does not approve the bill voted by the Assembly, it will veto it and return it with the relevant objections. The veto in terms of the project that approves the ordinary budget of the Republic does not proceed.

Article 126.- Within the ten business days counted from the date on which a bill approved by the Legislative Assembly has been received, the Executive Power may object to it because it judges it inconvenient or creates necessary to make reforms; In the latter case you will propose them when returning the project. If it does not object within that period, the Executive Power may not stop sanctioning and publishing it.

ARTICLE 127.- Reconsidered the project by the Assembly, with the observations of the Executive Power, and if the Assembly discard them and the project is again approved by two thirds of votes of the total of its members, it will be sanctioned and will be sent to execute as the Law of the Republic. If the proposed modifications are adopted, the project will be returned to the Executive Power, who will not be able to deny the sanction. If discarded, and not to meet two thirds of votes to restore it, it will be filed and cannot be considered until the following legislature.

Article 128.- If the veto is founded on unconstitutionality reasons not accepted by the Legislative Assembly, it will send the legislative decree to the Chamber indicated in article 10, to resolve the difference within thirty calendar days following the date it receives the file. The provisions declared unconstitutional and the others will be sent to the Legislative Assembly for the corresponding processing will be considered discarded. The same will be done with the bill approved by the Legislative Assembly, when the Chamber declares that it does not contain unconstitutional provisions.

Note: Reformed Article 128 by Law No. 7128 of August 18, 1989, published in Gazette No. 166 of September 1, 1989.

Article 129.- The laws are mandatory and take effect since the day they designate; In the absence of this requirement, ten days after its publication in the Official Gazette.

No one can claim ignorance of the law except in the cases authorized.

It does not efficiently renounce laws in general, nor the special of those of public interest.

The acts and agreements against prohibitive laws will be null, if the laws themselves do not have anything else.

The law is not repealed or repealed but by a later one; Against its observance, disuse, custom or practice may not be claimed to the opposite. By means of a referendum, the people may abrogate or repeal it, in accordance with article 105 of this Constitution.

Note: Reformed the last paragraph of article 129 by Law No. 8281 of May 28, 2002, published in Gazette No. 118 of June 20, 2002.

Title X The Executive Power

Chapter I.

The president and the vice presidents of the Republic.

Article 130.- The Executive Power exercises it, in the name of the people, the President of the Republic and the Government Ministers as obliged collaborators.

Article 131.- To be president or vice president of the Republic it is required:

1) Be Costa Rican by birth and citizen in exercise;

2) be of the secular state;

3) Be over thirty years old.

Article 132.- He may not be elected president or vice president:

1) the one that would have served the presidency in any period within the eight years prior to the period for whose exercise the election, nor the vice president or who replaces it will be verified, which would have served it during most of any of the periods that include the expressed eight years.

2) the vice president who would have preserved that quality in the twelve months prior to the election, and who in his place would have exercised the presidency for any period within that term;

3) Whether for consanguinity or ascendant, descendant affinity, or brother of whom the Presidency of the Republic occupies when the election was made or of the one who would have performed in any period within the six months prior to that date;

4) the one who has been Minister of Government during the twelve months prior to the date of the election;

5) The owners of the Supreme Court of Justice, the owners and substitutes of the Supreme Court of Elections, the Director of the Civil Registry, the directors or managers of the Autonomous Institutions, the Comptroller and Subcontractor Generals of the Republic.

This incompatibility will include the people who had held the positions indicated within the twelve months prior to the date of the election.

Grades:

Reformed subsection 1) By Law No. 4349 of July 11, 1969, published in Gazette No. 159 of July 15, 1969.

Through the Resolution of the Constitutional Chamber No. 2771-03 of April 4, 2003, the reform made to subsection 1 of article 132 was annulled through the Single Article of Law No. 4349, of July 11, 1969, the text of the norm before said reform is valid.

Article 133.- The election of President and Vice President will be held on the first Sunday of February of the year in which the renewal of these officials must be made.

Article 134.- The presidential term will be four years.

The acts of public officials and individuals who violate the principle of alternation in the exercise of the presidency, or that of free presidential succession, enshrined by this Constitution will imply betrayal of the Republic. The responsibility derived from such acts will be imprescriptible.

Article 135.- There will be two vice presidents of the Republic, who will replace in their absolute absence to the President, by the order of his nomination. In his temporary absences, the president can call any of the vice presidents to replace him.

When none of the vice presidents can fill the temporary or definitive offenses of the president, the president of the Legislative Assembly will be held.

Article 136.- The President and the Vice Presidents of the Republic will take possession of their positions on May 8; and finished the constitutional period will cease for the same fact in their exercise.

Article 137.- The President and the Vice Presidents shall oath before the Legislative Assembly; But if they could not do it before her, they will do so before the Supreme Court of Justice.

Article 138.- The president and the vice presidents will be chosen simultaneously and by a majority of votes that exceeds forty percent of the total number of validated vote.

The candidates for president and vice presidents of a party must appear for their election on the same payroll, excluding any other official to choose.

If none of the payrolls will reach the indicated majority, a second popular election will be practiced on the first Sunday of April of the same year between the two payrolls that would have received more votes, being chosen those that appear in which they obtain the largest number of suffrages.

If in any of the elections two payrolls are with the same number of sufficient suffrages, the oldest candidate, and for vice presidents to the respective candidates of the same payroll.

The citizens included in a payroll already registered in accordance with the law, nor can they refrain from appearing in the second election, the candidates of the two payrolls who had obtained a greater number of votes in the first, cannot renounce the candidacy or vice presidencies.

Chapter II duties and powers of those who exercise the Executive Power

Article 139.- Exclusive duties and powers are of the presidency of the Republic:

1) appoint and freely remove government ministers;

2) represent the nation in acts of an official nature;

3) exercise the supreme command of the public force;

4) Present to the Legislative Assembly, at the beginning of the first annual period of sessions, a written message regarding the various affairs of the Administration and the political state of the Republic and in which it must also propose the measures that judge of importance for the good progress of the government and the progress and well -being of the nation;

5) Communicate prior to the Legislative Assembly, when it intends to leave the country, the reasons for its trip.

Note: Reformed subsection 5) of article 139 by Law No. 5700 of June 6, 1975, published in Volume IV of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1975, the Gazette No. 114 of June 19, 1975; and subsequently, by Law No. 7674 of June 17, 1997, published in Scope No. 32 to Gazette No. 118 of June 20, 1997.

Article 140.- They are duties and powers that correspond jointly to the President and the respective Minister of Government:

1) appoint and freely remove members of the public force, employees and officials who serve confidence, and others that determine, in very qualified cases, the Civil Service Law;

2) Appoint and remove, subject to the requirements prevented by the Civil Service Law, to the remaining servers of its agency;

3) sanction and promulgate the laws, regulate them, execute them and ensure their exact compliance;

4) In the recess of the Legislative Assembly, decree the suspension of rights and guarantees referred to in subsection 7) of article 121 in the same cases and with the same limitations that are established there and immediately account for the Assembly. The guarantee suspension decree is equivalent to, IPSO De facto, to the call of the Assembly to sessions, which must be met within the following forty -eight hours. If the Assembly does not confirm the measure by two thirds of votes of all its members, the guarantees will be restored.

If, due to lack of quorum, the Assembly can not meet, it will do so the next day with any number of deputies. In this case, the decree of the Executive Power needs to be approved by vote not less than two thirds of those present;

5) exercise initiative in the formation of laws, and the right of veto;

6) Maintain the order and tranquility of the nation, take the necessary measures for the protection of public freedoms;

7) dispose of the collection and investment of national income in accordance with the laws;

8) monitor the proper functioning of administrative services and dependencies;

9) Execute and enforce everything that resolves or provides in the affairs of their competence the courts of justice and electoral agencies, at their request;

10) Celebrate agreements, public treaties and concordats, promulgate and execute them once approved by the Legislative Assembly or by a Constituent Assembly, when this approval is required by this Constitution.

The protocols derived from said public treaties or international agreements that do not require legislative approval, will enter into force once promulgated by the Executive Power.

11) Render to the Legislative Assembly the reports that it requests in use of its powers;

12) direct the international relations of the Republic;

13) Receive the heads of state as well as diplomatic representatives, and admit to the consuls of other nations;

14) convene the Legislative Assembly to ordinary and extraordinary sessions;

15) Send to the Legislative Assembly the national budget project on the occasion and with the requirements determined in this Constitution;

16) have the public force to preserve the order, defense and security of the country;

17) Issue navigation patents;

18) Give the regulation that is appropriate for the internal regime of their offices and issue the other regulations and ordinances necessary for the prompt execution of the laws;

19) Subscribe administrative contracts not included in subsection 14) of article 121 of this Constitution, subject to submitting them to the approval of the Legislative Assembly when stipulating taxes or fees, or are intended to exploit public services, resources or natural wealth of the State.

Legislative approval to these contracts will not give them the character of laws or exempt them from their administrative legal regime. The provisions of this subsection will not apply to the loans or other similar agreements, referred to in subsection 15) of article 121, which will be governed by its special standards.

20) fulfill the other duties and exercise the other powers conferred by this Constitution and the laws.

Grades:

Reformed subsection 10 of article 140 by Law No. 4123 of May 30, 1968, published in Volume II of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1968, the Gazette No. 127 of June 4, 1968

In the original text of this article there was a phrase at the end in the second paragraph of subsection 19), which was repealed by article 2 of Law No. 5702 of June 5, 1975, published in Volume IV of the collection of laws and decrees of 1975, the Gazette No. 110 of June 13, 1975.

CHAPTER III GOVERNMENT MINISTERS

Article 141.- For the office of the businesses that correspond to the Executive Power there will be the government ministers that determine the law. Two to more portfolios can be commissioned to a single minister.

Article 142.- To be a minister, it is required:

1) Be a citizen in exercise;

2) Be Costa Rican by birth, or by naturalization with ten years of residence in the country, after having obtained nationality;

3) Be from the secular state

4) Having turned twenty -five years old.

Article 143.- The Minister's function is incompatible with the exercise of any other public office, whether or not, whether of popular election, except for special laws to recharge functions. They are applicable to the ministers, the rules, prohibitions and sanctions established in articles 110, 111, 112, of this Constitution, in the leading.

The vice presidents of the Republic can perform ministries.

Article 144.- The Government Ministers shall present to the Legislative Assembly every year, within the first fifteen days of the first period of ordinary sessions, a memory about the matters of their dependence.

Article 145.- The government ministers may attend at any time, in voice but without vote, to the sessions of the Legislative Assembly, and must do so when it provides it.

Article 146.- The decrees, agreements, resolutions and orders of the Executive Power require for their validity the signatures of the President of the Republic and the Minister of the Branch and, in addition in the cases that this Constitution establishes, the approval of the Governing Council.

For the appointment and removal of the ministers, the signing of the President of the Republic will suffice.

Chapter IV The Governing Council

Article 147.- The Governing Council is formed by the President of the Republic and the ministers, to exercise, under the presidency of the first, the following functions:

1) request from the Legislative Assembly the declaration of the State of National Defense and the authorization to decree military recruitment, organize the army and negotiate peace;

2) exercise the right of grace in the manner indicated by law;

3) appoint and remove the diplomatic representatives of the Republic;

4) Appoint the directors of the autonomous institutions whose designation corresponds to the Executive Power;

5) Solve the other businesses that the President of the Republic submitted to him who, if the severity of any matter demands it, may invite other people so that, in an advisory, they participate in the deliberations of the Council.

Chapter V Responsibilities of those who exercise the Executive Power

Article 148.- The President of the Republic will be responsible for the use of those powers that according to this Constitution correspond exclusively. Each government minister will be jointly responsible with the President, regarding the exercise of the powers that this Constitution grants to both. The responsibility for the acts of the Governing Council will reach all those who have attended their vote to issue the respective agreement.

Article 149.- The President of the Republic and the Minister of Government who had participated in the acts indicated immediately, will also be jointly responsible:

1) when they compromise in any way freedom, political independence or territorial integrity of the Republic;

2) When they prevent or hindered directly or indirectly the popular elections, or threaten the principles of alternation in the exercise of the presidency or of the free presidential succession, or against the freedom, order or purity of the suffrage;

3) When they prevent or hinder the functions of the Legislative Assembly, or collect their freedom and independence;

4) when they refuse to publish or execute laws and other legislative acts;

5) When they prevent or hinder the functions of the Judiciary, or to court the freedom with which they must judge the causes submitted to their decision, or when they hinder in some way the functions that correspond to the electoral bodies or to the municipalities;

6) In all other cases in which by action or omission violates the Executive Power some express law.

Article 150.- The responsibility of the person who exercises the Presidency of the Republic and of the Government Ministers for facts that do not imply crime, can only be claimed while they are in the exercise of their positions and up to four years after having ceased their functions.

Note: Reformed article 150 by Law No. 8004 of June 22, 2000, published in Gazette No. 143 of July 26, 2000.

Article 151.- The President, the Vice Presidents of the Republic or who exercises the Presidency, may not be pursued, or judged but after, by virtue of accusation filed, the Legislative Assembly has declared the Legislative Assembly to have a place to formation of criminal cause.

Title XI

The Judiciary

Single chapter

Article 152.- The Judiciary is exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice and by the other courts established by law.

Article 153.- Corresponds to the Judiciary, in addition to the functions that this Constitution indicates, knowing about the civil, criminal, commercial, work, and contentious-administrative causes as well as the others established by law, whatever their nature and the quality of the people who intervene; definitely solve them and execute the resolutions you pronounce, with the help of the public force if necessary.

Article 154.- The Judicial Power is only subject to the Constitution and the law, and the resolutions issued in the matters of its competence do not impose other responsibilities that expressly indicated by the legislative precepts.

Article 155.- No court may claim the knowledge of pending causes before another. Only the courts of the Judiciary may request the files AD EFFECTUM VIDENDI.

Article 156.- The Supreme Court of Justice is the Superior Court of the Judiciary, and the courts, officials and employees in the judicial branch depend on the judiciary, without prejudice to what this Constitution on civil service provides.

Article 157.- The Supreme Court of Justice will be formed by the magistrates necessary for the good service; They will be chosen by the Legislative Assembly, which will integrate the various rooms indicated by law. The decrease in the number of magistrates, anyone who becomes, can only be prior to all the procedures arranged for partial reforms to this Constitution.

Note: Reformed Article 157 by Law No. 1749 of June 8, 1954, published in Volume I of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1954, La Gazeta No. 130 of June 11, 1954.

Article 158.- The magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice will be elected for a period of eight years and by the votes of two thirds of all the members of the Legislative Assembly. In the performance of their functions, they must act efficiently and will be considered re -elected for equal periods, unless in a vote not less than two thirds of all the members of the Legislative Assembly, the opposite is remembered. Vacancies will be filled for complete periods of eight years.

Note: Reformed Article 158 by Law No. 8365 of July 15, 2003, published in Gazette No. 146 of July 31, 2003.

Article 159.- To be a magistrate, it is required:

1) Be Costa Rican by birth, for naturalization, domiciled in the country not less than ten years after the respective letter obtained. However, the president of the Supreme Court of Justice must be Costa Rican by birth;

2) Be a citizen in exercise;

3) belong to the secular state;

4) be over thirty -five years old;

5) Have a lawyer, issued or legally recognized in Costa Rica, and have exercised the profession for at least ten years, unless it is judicial officials with judicial practice not less than five years.

The magistrates must, before taking office, render the guarantee established by law.

Note: Reformed subsection 5) By Law No. 2026 of June 15, 1956, published in Volume I of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1956, La Gaceta No. 138 of June 21, 1956.

Article 160.- Magistrate may not be elected who is linked by kinship of consanguinity or affinity until the third degree inclusive, with a member of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Article 161.- The quality of magistrate with that of the official of the other supreme powers is incompatible.

Article 162.- The Supreme Court of Justice will appoint its president, of the payroll of magistrates that integrate it, will also appoint the presidents of the various rooms, all in the form and for the time indicated by law.

Note: Reformed article 162 by Law No. 6769 of June 2, 1982, published in Volume I of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1982, La Gaceta No. 124 of June 30, 1982.

Article 163.- The election and replacement of the magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice will be made within thirty calendar days after the expiration of the respective period or the date on which a vacancy has occurred.

Note: Reformed Article 163 by Law No. 8365 of July 15, 2003, published in Gazette No. 146 of July 31, 2003.

Article 164.- The Legislative Assembly shall appoint no less than twenty-five alternate magistrates chosen between the payroll of fifty candidates that will be presented by the Supreme Court of Justice. The temporary offenses of the magistrates will be filled by draw that will make the Supreme Court among the alternate magistrates. If a substitute magistrate post will be vacated, the election will fall on one of the two candidates proposed by the Court and will be held in the first ordinary or extraordinary session that the legislative assembly celebrates after receiving the corresponding communication. The law will indicate the term of its exercise and the conditions, restrictions and prohibitions established for the owners, who are not applicable to the alternates.

ARTICLE 165.- The magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice may not be suspended but by declaration of having place to the formation of cause, or for the other reasons expressed by the law in the chapter corresponding to the disciplinary regime. In the latter case, the agreement will be taken by the Supreme Court of Justice, in secret vote of the thirds of the total of its members.

Article 166.- Regarding what is not provided for by this Constitution, the law will indicate the jurisdiction, number and duration of the courts, as well as their powers, the principles to which they must adjust their acts and the way of demanding responsibility.

Article 167.- For the discussion and approval of bills that refer to the organization or operation of the Judiciary, the Legislative Assembly must consult the Supreme Court of Justice; To depart from its criteria, the vote of two thirds of the total members of the Assembly will be required.

Title XII The Municipal Regime

Single chapter

Article 168.- For the purposes of the public administration, the national territory is divided into provinces, these in cantons and the cantons in districts. The law may establish special distributions.

The Legislative Assembly may decree, observing the procedures for partial reform to this Constitution, the creation of new provinces, provided that the respective project was approved prior to a plebiscite that the Assembly will order to celebrate in the province or provinces that support the dismemberment.

The creation of new cantons requires being approved by the Legislative Assembly by vote not less than two thirds of the total of its members.

Article 169.- The administration of local interests and services in each canton will be in charge of the municipal government, formed of a deliberative body, composed of municipal councilors of popular election, and an executive official who will designate the law.

Article 170.- Municipal corporations are autonomous. In the ordinary budget of the Republic, all municipalities of the country will be assigned a sum that will not be less than ten percent (10%) of ordinary income calculated for the corresponding economic year.

The law will determine the powers that will be transferred from the Executive Power to the municipal corporations and the distribution of the indicated resources.

Note: Reformed article 170 by Law No. 8106 of June 3, 2001, published in Gazette No. 132 of July 10, 2001.

Article 171.- The municipal councilors will be chosen for four years and will perform their positions.

The law will determine the number of councilors and the way they will act. However, the municipalities of the central cantons of provinces will be made up of not less than five owners and the same number of substitutes.

The municipalities will be installed on May 1 of the corresponding year.

Note: Reformed article 171 by Law No. 2214 of June 6, 1958, published in Gazette No. 127 of June 10, 1958; and subsequently, by Law No. 2741, published in Volume I of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1961, the Gazette No. 112 of May 18, 1961.

Article 172.- Each district shall be represented before the Municipality by an owner trustee and a substitute in voice but without vote.

For the administration of interests and services in the districts of the canton, in qualified cases, the municipalities may create municipal district councils, as organs assigned to the respective municipality with their own functional autonomy, which will be integrated following the same popular election procedures used to form the municipalities. A special law, approved by two thirds of the total deputies, will set the special conditions in which they can be created and regulate their structure, operation and financing.

Note: Reformed article 172 by Law No. 8105 of May 31, 2001, published in Scope No. 46-A to Gazette No. 115 of June 15, 2001.

Article 173.- The municipal agreements may be:

1) Objected by the official indicating the law, in the form of a reasoned veto;

2) appealed by any interested party.

In both cases, if the municipality does not revoke or reform the objected agreement, or appealed, the background will pass to the court dependent on the judiciary indicating the law to definitely resolve.

Article 174.- The law shall indicate in what cases the municipalities will need Legislative authorization to hire loans, guarantee their assets or income, or dispose of movable or immovable property.

Article 175.- The municipalities will issue their ordinary or extraordinary budgets, which will need, to enter into force, the approval of the Comptroller General that will control its execution.

Title XIII The Public Treasury

CHAPTER I THE BUDGET OF THE REPUBLIC

Article 176.- Public management will be conducted in a sustainable, transparent and responsible manner, which will be based on a framework of multiannual budgeting, in order to continue the services it provides.

The Ordinary Budget of the Republic includes all probable income and all authorized expenses of the public administration, throughout the economic year. In no case, the amount of budget expenses may exceed that of probable income.

The public administration, in a broad sense, will observe the previous rules to issue their budgets.

The Budget of the Republic will be issued for the end of one year, from January 1 to December thirty.

Note: Added the first paragraph and reformed the third paragraph of article 176 by Law No. 9696 of May 29, 2019, published in the Gazette No. 147 of August 7, 2019.

Article 177.- The preparation of the ordinary project corresponds to the Executive Power through a department specialized in the field, whose boss will be the appointment of the President of the Republic, for a period of six years. This department will have authority to reduce or suppress any of the items that appear in the draft formulated by the Government Ministries, Legislative Assembly, Supreme Court of Justice and Supreme Court of Elections. In case of conflict, the President of the Republic will definitely decide. The expenses budgeted by the Supreme Court of Elections to give effect to the vote, may not be objected by the department referred to in this article.

The project will be assigned to the Judiciary a sum of not less than six percent of the ordinary income calculated for the economic year. However, when this sum is superior to that required to meet the fundamental needs budgeted by that power, the aforementioned department will include the difference as excess, with an additional investment plan, so that the Legislative Assembly determines what corresponds.

To achieve the universalization of social insurance and fully guarantee the payment of the State's contribution as such and as a employer, they will be created in favor of the Costa Rican Social Security Fund, sufficient and calculated income in such a way that they cover the current and future needs of the institution. If there is a deficit due to insufficiency of these income, the State will assume it for which the Executive Power must include in its next budget the respective item that determines the aforementioned institution as necessary to cover all the state fees.

The Executive Power will prepare, for the respective year, the projects of extraordinary budgets, in order to invest the income from the use of public credit or any other extraordinary source.

Note: Reformed article 177 by Law No. 2122 of May 22, 1957, published in Gazette No. 121 of May 30, 1957; then by Law No. 2345 of May 20, 1959, published in La Gaceta No. 118 of May 28, 1959; and subsequently by Law No. 2738 of May 12, 1961, published in the Gazette No. 111 of May 17, 1961.

Article 178.- The ordinary budget project will be submitted to the Legislative Assembly by the Executive Power, no later than September of each year, and the Budget Law must be definitely approved before the thirty of November of the same year.

Article 179.- The Assembly may not increase budget expenses by the Executive Power, if it is not indicating the new income that will be filled, prior report of the Comptroller General of the Republic on their fiscal effectiveness.

Article 180.- The ordinary budget and the extraordinary constitute the limit of action of the public authorities for the use and disposition of the resources of the State, and may only be modified by laws of initiative of the Executive Power.

Any modification project that implies increase or creation of expenses must be subject to the provisions of the previous article.

However, when the Assembly is in recess, the Executive Power may vary the fate of an authorized item, or open additional credits, but only to meet urgent or unforeseen needs in war cases, internal shock or public calamity. In such cases, the Comptroller may not deny its approval to the ordered expenses and the respective decree will imply call for the Legislative Assembly to extraordinary sessions for their knowledge.

Article 181.- The Executive Power will send to the Comptroller the liquidation of the ordinary budget and of the extraordinary ones who would have agreed, no later than the first of March following the expiration of the corresponding year; The Comptroller must send it to the

Assembly, together with its opinion, no later than the next May 1st. The definitive approval or improbation of the accounts corresponds to the Legislative Assembly.

Article 182.- The contracts for the execution of public works that celebrate the powers of the State, the municipalities and the autonomous institutions, the purchases that are made with funds from these entities and the sales or leases of goods belonging to them, will be made by tender, in accordance with the law regarding the respective amount.

Chapter II The Comptroller General of the Republic

Article 183.- The Comptroller General of the Republic is an auxiliary institution of the Legislative Assembly in the surveillance of the Public Treasury; but it has absolute functional and administrative independence in the performance of its work.

The Comptroller is in charge of a comptroller and a subcontractor. Both officials will be appointed by the Legislative Assembly, two years after the presidential term has begun, for a term of eight years; They can be reelected indefinitely, and will enjoy the immunities and prerogatives of the members of the supreme powers.

The comptroller and subcontractor respond to the Assembly for the fulfillment of their functions and can be removed by it, by vote not less than two thirds of the total of its members, if in the file created for this purpose they will be verified ineptitude or incorrect procedures.

Article 184.- They are duties and powers of the Comptroller:

1) Superize the execution and liquidation of the ordinary and extraordinary budgets of the Republic.

No payment order will be issued against the State funds but when the respective expenditure has been visited by the Comptroller; nor will it constitute obligation to the State that has not been endorsed by it.

2) examine, approve or improb the budgets of the municipalities and autonomous institutions, and control their execution and liquidation;

3) Send annually to the Legislative Assembly, in its first ordinary session, a memory of the movement corresponding to the previous economic year, in detail of the tasks of the comptroller and exposure of the opinions and suggestions that it considers necessary for the best management of public funds;

4) examine, gloss and fene the accounts of state institutions and public officials;

5) The others that this Constitution or the laws assign it.

Chapter III The National Treasury

Article 185.- The National Treasury is the operations center of all national income offices; This agency is the only one that has a legal power to pay in the name of the State and receive the amounts that at income securities or for any other reason, must enter the national coffers.

ARTICLE 186.- The Treasury is in charge of a national treasurer and a sub-land. Both officials enjoy independence in the exercise of their powers, which will be regulated by law. The appointment will be made in the Governing Council, for periods of four years, and these officials may be removed for just cause.

Article 187.- Any expense in charge of the National Treasury that does not refer to salaries of the permanent personnel of the public administration recorded in the budget, must be published in the Official Gazette.

Those expenses that, due to very special circumstances, consider the Governing Council that should not be published, but in this case confidentially and immediately inform the Legislative Assembly and the Comptroller are exempted from the formality of publication.

Title XIV Autonomous institutions

Single chapter

Article 188.- The autonomous institutions of the State enjoy administrative independence and are subject to the law in government. Its directors respond for their management.

Note: Reformed article 188 by Law No. 4123 of May 30, 1968, published in Volume II of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1968, La Gazeta No. 127 of June 4, 1968.

Article 189.- They are autonomous institutions:

1) State banks;

2) State insurance institutions;

3) Those that this Constitution establishes, and the new agencies that will create the Legislative Assembly by vote not less than two thirds of the total of its members.

Article 190.- For the discussion and approval of projects related to an autonomous institution, the Legislative Assembly will previously hear the opinion of the latter.

Title XV Civil Service

Single chapter

Article 191.- A Civil Service Statute will regulate relations between the State and public servants, with the purpose of guaranteeing the efficiency of the administration.

Article 192.- With the exceptions that this Constitution and the Civil Service Statute determine, public servants will be appointed based on proven suitability and may only be removed by the causes of justified dismissal that expresses the legislation of work, or in the case of forced reduction of services, either due to lack of funds or to achieve a better organization of them.

Article 193.- The President of the Republic, the Government Ministers and the officials who handle public funds, are obliged to declare their assets, which must be valued, all in accordance with the law.

Title XVI The Constitutional Oath

Single chapter

Article 194.- The oath that public officials must provide, as provided in article 11 of this Constitution is as follows:

"-Do you have God and promise the country, observe and defend the Constitution and the laws of the Republic, and faithfully fulfill the duties of your destiny?

"Yes, I swear.

-If you do so, God helps you, and if not, he and the country demand it. "

Title XVII The reforms of the Constitution

Single chapter

Article 195.- The Legislative Assembly may partially reform this Constitution with absolute arrangement to the following provisions:

1) The proposition to reform one or more articles must be presented to the Legislative Assembly in ordinary sessions, signed at least ten deputies or by five percent (5%) at least, of the citizens registered in the electoral roll;

2) This proposition will be read for three times with six -day intervals, to resolve whether or not it is admitted to discussion;

3) If yes, it will go to a commission appointed by an absolute majority of the Assembly, so that it rules in a term of up to twenty business days;

4) presented the opinion, its discussion will be discussed by the procedures established for the formation of laws; This reform must be approved by vote not less than two thirds of the total members of the Assembly;

5) Agreed that the reform proceeds, the Assembly will prepare the corresponding project, through a commission, in this case the absolute majority to approve it;

6) The aforementioned project will go to the Executive Power; And he will send him to the assembly with the presidential message at the beginning of the next ordinary legislature, with his observations, or recommending it;

7) The Legislative Assembly, in its first sessions, will discuss the project in three debates, and if I approve it by vote not less than two thirds of votes of the total members of the Assembly, it will be part of the Constitution, and will be communicated to the Executive Power for its publication and observance.

8) In accordance with article 105 of this Constitution, constitutional reforms may undergo referendum after being approved in a legislature and before the following, if two thirds of the total members of the Legislative Assembly agree it.

Grades:

Reformed subsection 3) of article 195 by Law No. 6053 of June 15, 1977, published in Volume V of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1977, La Gazeta No. 49 of March 9, 1978.

Reformed subsection 1) and 8) of article 195 by Law No. 8281 of May 28, 2002, published in Gazette No. 118 of June 20, 2002.

Article 196.- The general reform of this Constitution may only be made by a Constituent Assembly convened for the purpose. The law made by that call must be approved by vote not less than two thirds of the total members of the Legislative Assembly and does not require sanction of the Executive Power.

Note: Reformed article 196 by Law No. 4123 of May 30, 1968, published in Volume II of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1968. The Gazette No. 127 of June 4, 1968.

Title XVIII Final Provisions

Single chapter

Article 197.- This Constitution will enter into full validity on November 8, 1949, and repeals the previous ones. The existing legal system is maintained in force, as long as it is not modified or repealed by the competent bodies of the public power, or does not expressly or implicitly expressly expressly or implicitly.

Transient provisions

(Article 10) .- The Chamber that is created in article 10 will be made up of seven magistrates and the alternates determined by the law, which will be chosen by the Legislative Assembly by vote not less than two thirds of its members. The Legislative Assembly will make the appointment of the members of the Chamber within the ten sessions following the publication of this Law; Two of them will choose from among the members of the First Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice, whose integration will be reduced.

As long as a law of constitutional jurisdiction has not been promulgated, the Chamber will continue to process the issues of its competence, even the slopes, in accordance with the current provisions.

Note: Reformed by Law No. 7128 of August 18, 1989, published in Gazette No. 166 of September 1, 1989.

Article 50-XX. Laws, concessions and current permits are maintained in force, granted in accordance with law, as well as the rights derived from these, as long as a new law that regulates the use, exploitation and conservation of water does not enter into force.

Note: Added to the Single Chapter of Title XVIII, Transitory 50-XX by article 2 of Law No. 9849, published in the Gazette No. 159 of July 2, 2020. For not providing on its validity, it governs as established in article 129 of the Political Constitution: it will be mandatory and will take effect ten days after its publication in the Official Gazette.

(Article 78) .- As long as the law referred to in the second paragraph of article 78 of the Constitution is not promulgated, the Gross Domestic Product shall be determined in accordance with the procedure that the Executive Power establishes by Decree.

Note: Reformed by Law No. 7676 of July 23, 1997, published in Gazette No. 118 of June 18, 1999.

(Article 85) .- During the quinquenium of 1981-1985, the distribution of the Special Fund, referred to in this article, will be done as follows: 59% for the University of Costa Rica; 11.5% for the Technological Institute of Costa Rica; 23.5% for the National University and 6% for the State University at a distance.

Note: Reformed by Law No. 6580 of May 18, 1981, published in Volume I of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1981.

(Article 100) .- The election of the three new alternate magistrates will be made within two months of the promulgation of this constitutional reform; In that act, the Supreme Court of Justice through a draw, will set the date on which the period of each of those substitutes will overcome, so that it coincides with the expiration of the periods of the substitutes chosen before this reform and that in the future can proceed to choose two of the substitutes every two years.

Note: Reformed by Law No. 3513 of June 24, 1965, published in Volume II of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1965.

(Article 105) .- The special laws referred to in articles 105 and 123 of the Political Constitution, here, must be issued within the year following the publication of this Law. During this period, what will be provided here will not enter into force.

Note: Reformed by Law No. 8281 of May 28, 2002, published in Scope No. 86 to Gazette No. 237 of December 10, 2001.

(Article 116) .- The Legislative Assembly that is elected in the elections that will be verified in the month of October of nineteen forty-nine, in accordance with the call that the Supreme Court of Elections will do, will be installed on November 8 of that year, and will cease in its functions on October thirty-one of one thousand nine hundred fifty-three. The President of the Republic, the vice presidents and the deputies to the Legislative Assembly that are elected in

the elections of one thousand nine hundred and fifty -three, whose date will timely indicate the Supreme Court of Elections, will exercise their positions for four years and

Middle, that is: the president and the vice presidents from November 8 of that year until May 8, nineteen fifty -eight and the deputies from November 1, nineteen fifty -three until April thirty, one thousand nine hundred and fifty -eight, with the purpose that from now Deputies are verified in February, all of the corresponding year.

(Article 123) .- The special laws referred to in articles 105 and 123 of the Political Constitution, here, must be issued within the year following the publication of this Law. During this period, what will be provided here will not enter into force.

Note: Reformed by Law No. 8281 of May 28, 2002, published in Scope No. 86 A

The Gazette No. 237 of December 10, 2001.

(Article 132, subsection 1) .- The current former presidents of the Republic may be reelected once, according to the provisions of article 132 prior to this reform.

Note: Reformed by Law No. 4349 of July 11, 1969, published in Volume II of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1969.

(Article 141) .- Government ministers who are appointed at the beginning of the next presidential term shall have the functions determined in existing laws on State Secretariats, as long as it is not legislated on the subject.

(Article 170) .- The budget allocation established in article 170 shall be progressive, at the rate of one one eats five percent (1.5%) per year, until completing ten percent (10%) total.

Periodically, in each allocation of the resources established in article 170, the Legislative Assembly must approve a law that indicates the powers to transfer to municipal corporations.

Until the Legislative Assembly approves each of the laws, the resources corresponding to that period will not be assigned to the municipalities, in accordance with what is indicated in that same numeral. It governs a year after publication.

Note: Reformed by Law No. 8106 of June 3, 2001, published in Gazette No. 132 of July 10, 2011.

(Article 171) .- The municipal councilors who are elected in the February elections of one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, will exercise their positions from July 1, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two until April thirty of one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six.

Note: Reformed by Law No. 2741, published in Volume I of the Collection of Laws and

1961 decrees.

(Article 177) .- The percentage referred to in article 177 for the Judicial Power Budget shall be established in a sum of not less than three and fourth percent by the year 1958; In a sum of not less than four percent by the year 1959 and in a sum of not less than one percent more for each of the subsequent years, until reaching the minimum of six percent indicated.

Note: Reformed by Law No. 2738 of May 12, 1961, published in Volume I of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1961.

(Article 177, third paragraph) .- The Costa Rican Social Security Fund must carry out the universalization of the various insurance in charge, including family protection in the disease and maternity regime, within a period not exceeding ten years, counted from the promulgation of this constitutional reform.

Note: Reformed by Law No. 2738 of May 12, 1961, published in Volume I of the Collection of Laws and Decrees of 1961.

Given in the session hall of the National Constituent Assembly, National Palace.- San José, on the seven days of November, nineteen forty-nine.